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WEATHER IS BAD; ALLIES HALT ON WEST; FIGHTING ON EAST FRONT

PRESIDENT WILL NOT TAKE STUMP IN CONTEST FOR THE PRESIDENCY

Engagements Along Somme Pause, But in Russia, Galicia, Transylvania and Romania Battles Are Raging.

USTRO-HUNGARIANS CROSS THE STOKHOD

On These Occasions He Will Discuss Public Questions; Speaks to Delegation at Shadow Lawn Saturday.

There is a pause in the fighting in the somme region, due to the inclement weather, but heavy battles are in progress on the eastern front in Russia, Galicia, Transylvania and Romania, and on the southern front in Macedonia.

Along the Stokhod river Germans and Austro-Hungarians have taken offensive against the Russians.

According to Berlin, near Zarzecze, we crossed the river in pursuit of retreating foe, and have captured thirty-one officers and 2,511 men, seventeen machine guns. Here in lines of Russian trenches were entrenched by the Teutonic allies.

In Galicia a counter-attack by the forces of the central powers along the Dunajec river southeast of Lemko brought a further success to our armament in the capture of additional 3,200 men.

In the Lwow region of the Carpathians Russians have gained some successes.

Russ Line Penetrated.

The war chancelleries in Berlin, in Vienna record victories for their Teutonic allies over the Romanians in Transylvania and Dobrudja, adding Romanians have been repelled and are being pursued by the retro-Germans, while in Dobrudja a new line formed by the Russians of the Constanza railway and Lake Slatina from the Black sea to the Danube, has been penetrated at some points and several villages captured.

In Macedonia fighting continues at various points, but with no important gains reported. Two counter-attacks by Bulgarians against the Serbs on the left wing were unsuccessful, according to Paris, while Sarajevo reports that attacks by Russians, French and Serbian troops on Bulgarian position around Flurina were repelled, as likewise was an offensive west of Lake Ostrava. Artillery engagements for the most part are going along both the British and French sectors of the front.

On Verdun Front.

There has been artillery activity on the Verdun fronts and around Dixmude. A local German attack on British trenches east of Martinpuich north of the Somme was repulsed.

Berlin admits the relinquishment by the Central Powers of trenches east of Inchy and near Combles, which had been previously diminished by the mobile artillery.

The infantry fighting between the Germans and Austrians on the Carpathians has noticeably diminished,

although the artillery on both sides continue active. A report attributed to reliable diplomatic sources in Athens is to the effect that the Austrians are preparing to evacuate Trieste.

**PENNSYLVANIA GUARD
WILL BE SENT HOME**

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 19.—Three regiments of Pennsylvania infantry will be sent home from the border when the North Carolina guards three regiments strong, reaches its station at El Paso. It was announced today at San Antonio department headquarters the regiments released probably will be the First, Second and Third of the Pennsylvania brigade.

General Funston has decided that in the advent of fresh regimental skirmishes permits the release of stations which have been serving the border, the regiments which came south will be the first to return home. In this instance, probably will go to the First, Second and third regiments, although final decision will be left to Major General O'Brien, commander of the Pennsylvania division at El Paso.

The three North Carolina regiments will be used to fill out the Pennsylvania division again.

Instead of a troop, a squadron of Rhode Island cavalry will be released for return home when the Tennessee cavalry reaches El Paso, it was announced today.

THE WEATHER

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Denver, Sept. 19.—New Mexico: Weather generally fair, warmer in north portion. Thursday fair.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.
For twenty-four hours ending at 12 m. yesterday.
Maximum temperature, 81 degrees minimum, 55° range, 29 temperature at 8 p.m. 56° south wind, partly cloudy.

General Staff Moved.

London, Sept. 19, 12:30 p.m.—The wireless press today gave out a brief statement to the effect that the German great general staff has been moved from the western to the eastern front.



NEW YORK MOOSE APPEAR TO HAVE CHOSEN WHITMAN

WOMEN URGED TO CAST VOTES FOR PRO CANDIDATES

CONVENTION OF MINING MEN IS ON AT DOUGLAS

Less Than One-third of the Hanly and Landirth Make an Appeal at Reno for Suffrage Support; Saloon Soon Will Be Driven Out If Given.

200 Delegates Are in Attendance at the Annual Meeting; Technical Papers Pertaining to Industry Read.

GERMANS TAKE OFFENSIVE IN CHAMPAGNE DISTRICT

Berlin, Sept. 19, 12:30 p.m.—The Germans took the offensive in the Champagne last night, making five successive attacks on the Russian troops there. Today's official report says that each time they were checked by the Russian machine gun and artillery fire. The German attack in West of the Meuse (Verdun front) a French attack on the western slope of Dead Man Hill enabled them temporarily to penetrate our trenches.

"We have seen," Mr. Hughes said, "what appears to be the consideration of immediate political expediency at the expense of public welfare."

"Mr. Adamson said, 'It is hasty legislation,' I admit, to meet an emergency," Mr. Hughes continued. "What emergency? The emergency of force in which the administration had capitulated."

WHAT CLEVELAND SAID.

Senator Underwood said, "We have no information on which to legislate and to fix rates wages which we are going to, and are attempting to do."

Contrast the action of the admirals' association," the nominer added, "with what was said by Grover Cleveland in 1916, with respect to labor legislation." All legislation on the subject should be calmly and deliberately undertaken with no purpose of satisfying unreasonable demands or gaining partisan advantage.

It is idle to excuse the action by the request for additional legislation with respect to the future. That legislation was not obtained. We are dealing with what was demanded and actually enacted.

We have an unavailing attempt to use public sentiment with respect to an eight-hour working day, in order to justify a bill which does not provide an eight-hour day, but relates solely to an increase in wages. We have seen the choice of what seemed to be the easier way, which escaped the necessity of a determined stand for principle. We have seen what appeared to be the consideration of immediate political expediency at the expense of public welfare."

Mr. Hughes, after declaring that "the just interests of labor are the concern of all," and asserting that he deserved to be safe and wholesome conditions at work, adequate opportunities for education and recreation, reasonable hours of labor, and fair wages, said in part:

A Force Bill.

The Adamson bill is a force bill. It was legislation without inquiry, without knowledge. The demand by the administration for such legislation as the price of peace was a humiliating spectacle. It was not only a servile misuse of official power, but a deplorable abdication of moral authority.

The excuses presented are futile. The Adamson bill is not a bill providing for an eight-hour day. It does not fix hours at all. It regulates wages. Its provisions do not require my employer to employ any set of men for only eight hours a day. Eight-hour day laws are to avoid fatigue and overstrain by prohibiting employment in excess of the requirements. There is nothing of that sort in this bill.

What it does, is to provide by law for an increase in wages for certain men. They may work just as long as before. They may work ten hours or more. They are simply to get more pay. The act provides that in contracts for labor and service, eight hours shall be deemed a day's work, and the measure or standard of a day's work for the purpose of reckoning the compensation for services to all employees of the sort described."

Tickle the Public Ear.

Mr. Hughes quoted the Adamson law, showing, he said, "in plain English, that the men affected are not compelled to work fewer hours, but are to have ten hours pay for eight hours work, with additional pay for additional hours."

We have words which may seem to mean one thing and in fact mean another," the nominer continued.

The pure eight-hour day is apparently used to tickle the public ear, in order to establish something quite different. If it were proposed to give an eight-hour working day, why were not we for longer hours, and all contracts for longer service, prohibited under penalty, save where emergencies exist?

"It is said this bill will have a tendency to pressure an eight-hour day.

FURTHER GROUND ON SOMME FRONT IS YIELDED BY GERMAN FORCES

Official Statement of Berlin War Office Admits Reverses in Verdun Sector But Claims Gains Elsewhere.

TRENCHES PENETRATED BY FRENCH OFFENSIVE

Attacks by Allies in Some Quarters Repulsed But Losses Are Sustained in Fighting on Dead Man Hill.

DOES NOT FIX HOURS; IT REGULATES WAGES

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RUSSIANS DRIVEN BACK BY GERMAN ATTACK

Berlin, Sept. 19, 12:30 p.m.—Taking the offensive on the Stokhod river, the Germans recaptured a strong Russian bridgehead and drove the Russians across the river, the war office announced today. More than 2,500 Russians were captured, as well as seventeen machine guns.

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On the Somme front operations were hindered by bad weather.

**HEAVY RAIN FALLS ON
FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT**

London, Sept. 19, 12:30 p.m.—A heavy and continuous rain has fallen during the last twenty-four hours, says today's official account of operations on the Franco-Belgian front. The general situation is unchanged.

In the neighborhood of Bapaume, 12 miles northwest of Bapaume, the Germans took the offensive in the Champagne last night, making five successive attacks on the Russian troops there. Today's official report says that each time they were checked by the Russian machine gun and artillery fire. The German attack in West of the Meuse (Verdun front) a French attack on the western slope of Dead Man Hill enabled them temporarily to penetrate our trenches.

Determination of dust losses of the Copper Queen reduction works, a paper was issued by the American Institute of Mining Engineers, in which Frank Hanly and Dr. Ira Landirth, national candidates, made special appeals for their rates, and tonight in an address here Oliver W. Stewart, manager for the progressive endorsed candidate for governor, urged the frequent repetition of the women's party for retention of Whitman in the dry meeting.

"For forty-four years," Hanly said at Carson City, "we have been struggling for woman suffrage not as Mr. Wilson and Mr. Hughes stand for it, but because we believe it is right. If for no other reason than sheer justice, suffrage should vote on tickets this year." Landirth declared here that women's votes, if nothing else, will drive the saloon out of business after two years, when, he thinks, suffrage will embrace the entire country.

"Then will come a change," he said, "which would make Noah ashamed of himself."

Thus far winter has not come to Nevada, but the miners in the state, now are active in the fight for a referendum vote on the subject question.

Stewart's reason for refusing the platform to the women's party, he said, was that the prohibitionists were seeking only to make the mining districts not to defeat any amendment. The miners did not want to interfere with the rights of the miners.

Miss Anne Martin, whose home is here, the woman's party representative, has sought to divide the platform with the prohibitionists in the Portland, Ore., and other cities.

The revolutionists left for California tonight after the meeting here.

**TO ARRANGE DATES FOR
DEMOCRATIC SPEAKERS**

**GRAND LODGE OFFICERS
NAMED BY ODD FELLOWS**

San Antonio, Tex., Sept. 19, 12:30 p.m.—One hundred and seventy-four of the members of the American national committee appointed for the annual meeting of the Odd Fellows in San Antonio today, elected the following officers:

Grand Sire—Pete G. Daniels, of Denver.

Deputy Grand Sire—Henry C. Borch of Amarillo, Tex.

Grand Secretary—E. E. Goodwin, Atlanta, Ga.

Grand Treasurer—William H. Cox, Louisville, Ky.

PERSHING DUE FOR PROMOTION.

Washington, Sept. 19, 12:30 p.m.—Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding the American Expeditionary Forces, was promoted to the rank of major general from brigadier general, effective Sept. 19, 1916.

General Pershing's promotion was announced by Gen. George C. Scott, chief of staff of the War Department.

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